

# Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1870.

## THE WAR BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The war which has broken out at Harrisburg between his Excellency Major-General John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, on the one hand, and the immaculate members of the Senate and House of Representatives on the other, is raging fast and furious. The hero of Lookout Mountain drew the first blood when, in his annual message, he exposed the mismanagement of the finances of the State, and invited the attention of the people to the manner in which their funds had been manipulated for the benefit of Treasurers and their legislative friends. The legislators, in return, refused to order that the usual number of copies of the message should be printed; and, not satisfied with inflicting this blow upon the Governor's vanity, they hurled another missile at his pocket when they refused to increase his salary. They then proceeded to pass the Metropolitan Police bill, taking especial care that he should not be allowed to name any of the commissioners (as had been proposed in a bill offered at the last session), and arrogating to themselves the right to endow their special favorites with nearly regal powers in this city. They seem to have confidently relied upon the force of party pressure to secure his signature to this bill. It had received the unanimous support of the Republican Senators and members (with but a single exception), against the combined opposition of the Democrats present and voting, and as it would, with all its demerits, have resulted in the substitution of Republican for Democratic policemen in Philadelphia, the Legislature did not consider it possible that the Governor would dare to veto it. But Geary was too indignant to stop to consider consequences. Almost for the first time in the history of the State he directly antagonized the unanimous wish of his party (with one exception) as expressed in the Legislature, thus severing completely the last shreds of partisan ties, and as the Democrats possessed sufficient strength to prevent the veto of the Police bill from being overruled, his Excellency won sweet revenge for the refusal to print his message and to increase his salary. The next movement in the war was the passage of an act providing that the Supreme Court shall be empowered to review both the law and the evidence in all cases of murder in the first degree, which was specially designed to give to Dr. Paul Schœpke another chance for his life. This act was vetoed by the Governor; but yesterday, when the veto was returned to the Legislature, it was overruled by a vote of 25 to 2 in the Senate and of 62 to 29 in the House. On this question a majority of more than two-thirds was organized against the Governor, and if this vote is to be taken as an indication of future proceedings, his vetoes will probably be overruled frequently hereafter on questions which are not of a strictly partisan character. No Republican legislator is disposed to sustain him on account of the fact that he was elected by the Republican party, and the Democrats, although thankful for his veto of the Police bill, are not yet prepared to yield him direct partisan support. He has no party left in the Legislature, and he can therefore well afford to be independent of the praise or blame of his legislative enemies. The natural result of this state of things will be a profuse use of the veto power. This is his principal weapon, and he should imitate the porcupine in plunging it freely into the faces of his foes. The legislators, as a general rule, do those things which should not be done, and leave undone the things which should be done, and it would be fortunate for the State if nine-tenths of their bills were never permitted to become laws. Except in extraordinary cases the Governor can scarcely go wrong in vetoing any measure that receives their sanction, and even if he is overruled occasionally, he will at least render good service by clogging up temporarily the machinery that is perpetually grinding out the grists of schemers and speculators, under the hope that the millers are to receive their accustomed tolls.

A TRUE PICTURE of the Democratic party is sketched by the New York World, which, in the course of an exhortation to a State Senator, after reminding him that it has neither money nor patronage to offer him, expresses the belief "that, like all honest Democrats in the city of New York, he has concluded to join the World in its war to rescue New York from the 'Ring,' and the Democratic party from a fatal millstone which has hitherto hung about their necks—the flagrant dishonesty of their rule where their rule was undisputed." Why should the World speak in such harsh terms of the satchels of Tammany Hall, who, having at last succeeded in getting every branch of the State Government under their control, are now engaged in the laudable task of undoing the work of preceding Legislatures?

SURAN B. ANTHONY has not been up to time. The municipal election in Salt Lake City followed so close upon the passage by the Territorial Legislature of the bill conferring the elective franchise upon women, that the great she-dragon could not reach the scene of conflict before the battle was over. About half a dozen women voted, we are told. About half a dozen! And there are at least five thousand white sepulchres in the city of Brigham, all sighing for an opportunity to redeem themselves. When Susan reads this news, we doubt if she will be greatly encouraged by it.

THE SUBJECT of an appropriation for continuing musical instruction in the public schools will probably come up in Select Council to-morrow afternoon, and we trust that the action of that body will be as favorable as was that of Common Council last week. The arguments against music in the public schools are mere claptrap, and should carry no weight with such of our rulers as are

circumstances, Philadelphians who are anxious to maintain the prevailing system in this city cannot guard it too carefully against the assaults of its foes.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ANOTHER great national work was fairly commenced yesterday by breaking the ground for the Northern Pacific Railroad at the Dalles of St. Louis river, Minnesota. All the exploring parties that have passed over this route unite in praising it, not only for its directness, the ease with which the road can be built, and its freedom from the obstructions that interfere to some degree with the success of lines in a more southerly latitude, but because of the magnificent country that will be opened up to civilization. The Northern Pacific Railroad will be the shortest route to the Pacific, and on account of the configuration of the ground and the fact that it is less elevated above the sea, it will be less liable to obstructions in winter. Indeed, the engineers are confident that there will be no difficulty in keeping the line open all the year round. The country through which this road will run is almost a terra incognita at present, but those who have visited it bring back the most glowing reports with regard to the fertility of its soil, the magnificence of its forests, its great mineral wealth, and the salubrity of its climate. There is no doubt that in a very few years it will be thronged with eager settlers, and that it will become one of the garden spots of our great empire. It only needs the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad and its branch lines to carry the advancing tide of civilization over this magnificent region, and the actual commencement of the work of building the road announced in the telegrams from the Dalles of the St. Louis river and Duluth is a national event of the first importance. That it has been possible to break ground at this early day is due in a great measure to the efforts of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., who have placed the merits of the line in such a manner before the public that they have easily secured subscriptions to the amount of \$6,000,000.

The entire cost of the line, including a branch road, is estimated at \$85,277,000, which is considered exceedingly liberal, and the engineers are confident that the road can be built in a first-class manner, with all its appurtenances, for much less money. The road, when completed, with its connections, will be the shortest direct line from Japan and China to Europe, and there is no doubt that it will transport a large portion of the Asiatic commerce, while it will by its home traffic realize a magnificent revenue. The road, when completed, will be another great link binding the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific together, and making the people on both sides of the continent feel that their interests are identical, and that the union of the States is something that is more than ever worthy of being proud of.

PUTTING a valentine under a door is certainly not such a crime as will warrant the infliction of the death penalty. And yet this appears to have been the opinion of Richard Ficken, who shot a boy named Arthur D. Curran on Monday for this offense. The lad was not killed, but he was wounded so severely in the leg that it is thought amputation will be necessary, and that a murder was not committed was in no respect the fault of the perpetrator of the outrage. Admitting all the aggravation caused to an ill-grained and savage nature by the frequent ringing of a door-bell, and the receipt of satirical valentines, this fiendish act admits of no palliation or excuse, and the perpetrator merits prompt and severe punishment. Boys are troublesome, and if Richard Ficken will allow his memory to run back far enough he will probably have no difficulty in recollecting a good many pranks that deserved to be punished much more than the one committed by the poor boy who is now suffering by his hand, and if he is not able to bear the ordinary inconveniences of juvenile mischievousness without resorting to firearms, he should be locked up where he will neither be annoyed by such trifles or have opportunities offered for the gratification of his murderous propensities.

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disposed to make our school system as perfect as possible. The experiment should have a fair trial, at least, and if it ultimately fails, the money will not be altogether mispent as a warning.

At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library, held last evening, it was decided to keep the library open on Sundays between the hours of 2 and 8 o'clock P. M. This important step will, we are confident, result in benefit of the most positive character to the institution and to the community. The Mercantile, to a very large extent supplies the place of a free library, and with its comfortable and attractive reading-room it will offer inducements to many young men to spend Sunday in a manner beneficial to themselves; whereas, for want of occupation, they would otherwise be roaming about the streets, lounging at the corners, and by their enforced idleness be subjected to temptations innumerable. The library need not be and it will not be brought into competition with the churches, and by throwing its doors open on Sunday it will be doing its work as well as they for the moral and religious improvement of the community. It would have been better if it had been determined to keep the library open on Sundays during the same hours as through the week, but it is a gratification to find that there is a disposition to look at this important matter in a proper light, and to make the facilities of the library available even for a portion of Sunday. The question of extending the library hours on week days to 11 o'clock P. M. was referred to the Board of Directors for consideration, and we hope that it will be decided upon favorably. This is a matter of some importance, as the reading and chess rooms are crowded every evening with young men, who are thus enabled to pass their leisure in rational amusement and self-instruction. To many of these 10 o'clock is a very early hour, and it would be a great accommodation to them if an extension of the time of closing were to be made.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS have sustained a severe shock. Dawes has written to the chairman of the State Central Committee, avowing his desire for the success of the Republican ticket, but threatening to drop down to New Hampshire and make a speech before the election comes off. Dawes will, of course, repeat his speech on the extravagance of President Grant's administration, as nothing else will do the party much signal service, and tend to bring over to its lines shaky Democrats.

MAKING TREASON OBVIOUS.—A Democratic paper gives a prominent place to a private letter written by a "resident of South Carolina" to "a distinguished Democrat" of New York city. The only common theme it needs is the query, Whose fault is it? The South Carolina Jeremiah says:—"The Legislature of this State is now sitting in Columbia, having in it seventy-five negroes, being two-thirds of the whole number; the other third is made up of adventurers from New England, carpet-baggers, as they are called here—put down as white in the catalogue, but if their deeds are to mark their true color, they are as black as the blackest."

"These men are recent comers into the State. They have not the remotest interest in the South, except so far as they can enrich themselves by monopolizing all the offices. They live generally with the negroes, and thus are sent by their votes to the Legislature, a certain number of colored men being put on the ticket with them, as many as may be necessary to pass just about laws as they dictate from time to time, to enable them to carry out their nefarious purposes."

"You can well imagine how it chafes the citizen of the once proud State of South Carolina to see seventy-five negroes, field hands, many of them so ignorant they can neither write nor read, making laws, under dictation of the Radical party, to govern their former masters, and, horrible deed, occupying the same seats that have seen the other day filled by Calhoun, Lowndes, Pickens, McDuffie, Harper, Preston, Legare, Hayne, Hamilton, Cheves, Butler, Hammond, Pettigru, Earl, O'Neil, Ison, Deas, and many others of well-remembered fame."

"I must give you some idea of the dignified manner in which business is now occasionally done in our Legislature. The other day a circus company visited Columbia. As is usual in other places, it passed through the city on the morning of the first night of the first performance. As the cavalcade approached the State House, where the assembled wisdom of the State were deliberating on the destiny of the republic, one of the grave and reverend signors, one of our noble and approved good masters, hearing the shrill trumpet, the spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing rattle, could not restrain himself, so rising in his place, addressed the speaker thus (as a reporter stated):

"I say, de show is a coming. I moves dis here resolution—dat dis honorable body moves to de window to see de show pass."

"The motion was carried, of course, *nemine contradicte*, and the members of the Legislature of the proud State of South Carolina, with one consent, immediately moved to the windows to see de show pass! Such a burlesque on the name of government as may daily be witnessed at this time in our State the history of the world can produce no parallel to."

OBITUARY.  
Richard B. Jones, a former associate judge of the county of Montgomery, died recently in the neighborhood of Doylestown, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. As a judge he was noted for his intelligent and honest-hearted opinions, and by all his constituents of that district was regarded as something above the ordinary run.  
In his youth he was a midshipman in the navy, and while in this position was present at the famous bombardment of Tripoli, at the beginning of this century. On the death of his father, who was a man of considerable wealth, he resigned from the navy. He inherited the family homestead, in Lower Merion township, known as "Brookfield," which at that time comprised some five hundred acres. At one time he was appointed Consul to Tripoli, and on the expiration of his term of service returned to the United States, when he brought with him the famous Arabian steed, "Grand Pascha." This, and "Grand Bashaw," brought home by his Secretary, Joseph C. Morgan, were the first horses of this noted stock which were ever introduced into this country.  
Under President Fillmore he was appointed Consul-General to Egypt. On receiving the appointment he sold his estate of "Brookfield" at a low figure and removed to that country, where he remained until removed by the new administration, when he returned and took up his residence at Salem, New Jersey. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Doylestown.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE LATEST THING OUT.—A down-east editor has been presented with a VERMONT. The man who sent it has a debt from business to live on the interest of his debt. We have doubts about this, but none whatever in relation to the superiority of the *Vermont* to all other papers. At this popular Coal Depot you can get the celebrated Harbison and Homebrook Light in all their purity. A trial will convince the most skeptical. 15 cent.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

The additional Special Notices are on the Inside Pages.

## THE FINEST GENTS'

READY-MADE FURNISHING

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JOHN WANAMAKER,

NOS. 618 AND 620

CHESNUT

ST.

YOUTHS' FASHIONABLE

AND BOYS' MERCHANT

CLOTHING. TAILORING.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE

DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Election held on the 28th of February, 1870, pursuant to charter, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

LEWIS R. ASHBURST,

J. LIVINGSTON KERRICKER,

EDWIN M. LEWIS,

J. H. HARRISON,

BENJAMIN R. COMEY,

AUGUSTUS HEATON,

F. H. HARRISON, JR.,

DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,

EDWARD F. TOWSEND,

JOHN B. TAYLOR,

Hon. WM. A. PORTER.

And at a meeting of the Board, held on February 14, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the same period:

LEWIS R. ASHBURST,

J. LIVINGSTON KERRICKER,

EDWIN M. LEWIS,

J. H. HARRISON,

BENJAMIN R. COMEY,

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## EYRE & LANDELL,

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DRY GOODS.

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NEW GREEN POPLINS.

NEW BLUE POPLINS.

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GREEN SILKS.

NEW SPRING POUL DE SOIES.

NEW SPRING STRIPE SILKS.

NEW STOCK OF BLACK SILKS.

NEW STOCK PAISLEY SHAWLS.

DRY GOODS.

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JUST OPENED.

Our First Importation

OF

SPRING FABRICS

FOR

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Figure Mesh.

Grenadine Bareges, all quali-

ties

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All-wool Taffeta.

Mohair Tamise.

English and French Bombazine.

Ratz de St. Cyr.

Drap d'Alma.

Cobeline.

Mohairs and Alpacas.

With a full assortment of all Goods

Suitable for Mourning.

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MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

AND

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IMMENSE STOCK OF

LINEN GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, and

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PRICES DOWN

TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

12-4, 10-4, 8-4, and 8-4 Sheetings Muslins and Linens.

6-4, 5-4, and 4-4 Sheetings Muslins and Linens.

4-4 Sheetings Muslins and Linens, of all makes.

Table Linens, Napkins, Doilies, and Towels.

Tickings, all grades, from 25 cents to \$1.00.

Marseilles, Jacquard, Lancaster, and Honeycomb

Counterpanes.

Marseilles Bureau Covers, in extra size and quality.

Table and Stand Covers in variety.

Hotels and Boarding Houses furnished with the

above goods at the lowest prices.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.